VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 261239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH KHARE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Raipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

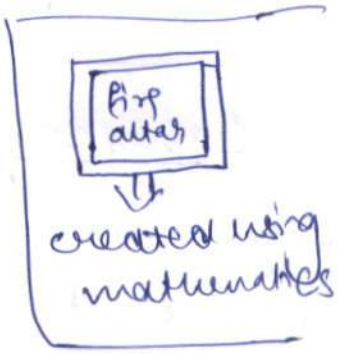
It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian mathematics and astronomy had long history since ancient times. It added to intellectual development and major contribution as –

- Sulvasutra, Bhramasutra and development of concept of π.
- Brahmagupta developed the concept of zero, negative and positive numbers → Mathematical revolution
- Magic square and quadrilateral concepts ensured the scientific way fire altars.
- Baudhyana in early times explained the perimeter & area of circle.

- Astronomy by Aryabhatiya gave the timing of revolution of earth around the sun.
- The celestial bodies movements, circular & elliptical rotation & aphelion & perihelion astronomy were explored.
- Bhaskaracharya intermingled Astronomy with Mathematics
- Major known concepts of phythagoras, Herons formulae were developed in primitive way.



This shows, intellectualism was ingrained in early lifestyle and was part of our culture. It needs a rejuvination to make India a knowledge economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

English east India company fought 3 major battle with french ~~within~~ which finally led to Battle of Vandiwash leading to defeat of French.

English victory : factors

- Company (English) was a private organisation having charter of Queen while french companies was government based
  - → Red tape
  - → slow decision.
- Superior army, weapons, leaders like Robert Clive, navy (defeated Spanish armada) and organisation structure.
- Bank of England was financer.

- War tactics & diplomacy was advanced.
- Dupleix was faced with government hinderances & corruption.
- Battle of Plassey led to EIC gaining wealth, monopoly of Bengal → led to Vandiwash
- Southern forts of French had mutual rivalry among rulers of Hyderabad → British used diplomatic tactics.

Thus, mutual rivalry led to showcase the distorted polity of India and lack of visionary leader or unity which resulted into colonization of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nationalist leaders had different visions for India where some saw indegenisation and internalisation of political democracy as –

- Democratic practice of self rule, budget powers and investment on education was advocated by moderates.
- Civil services reforms advocated by Surendranath Banerjee.
- Salt tax abolition, indentured labor cause were raised by –

Constitutional methods

Prayer, Petition, Protest

without breaking laws and following the rules & regulation of the establishment.

They demanded indegenisation of political democracy as —

- Universal adult suffarage.
- voting rights to women.
- right to contest elections.

Organisations like religious, trading, industrial ~~asso~~ also raised their voice for their own form of internalisation —

- Muslim league demanded seperate electorates through constitutional means.

Other democratic practices were —

- Agitation, pilketing, passive resistance, satyagrah → Gandhiji.
- Nonvoilence & Truth during Civil disobedience.
- Awareness, socio religious reforms by Justice party.
- Praja mandal movement for democratic rights.

Thus, freedom movement demanded political democracy via democratic route.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Iranian revolution of 1979 was a protest and agitation against a unpopular ruler with autocratic mindset. People raised their voices and a regime change happened. Its consequences still are relevant as —

- led to democratic waves across the region.
- Augmented the rivarly intensification between USA & USSR.
- Oil diplomacy and vested interest of all stakeholders were changed.
- The current crisis of terrorism, rise of ISIS, kurdish rebels

are its after effects.

- The current P5+1 & Iran negotiation (JCPOA) which failed also has some bearing from it.

Thus, resolution changes the socio-political dimensions of any country whose effects are visible long after in geopolitical & social dynamics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization is ever expanding inter-connectedness among people which affects every sphere of human existence.

Indigenous craft

- Major MNCs, homogenisation trends and mal martisation reduced indigenous craft in regional level.
- But at global level, crafts like Bastar art, Ikkat have high value.
- Machine made products have deteriorated Blacksmith, Goldsmith, MSME & cottage industries.
  eg- craft of Saharia tribe extinuted since independence.

Literary tradition

- Dominance of English reduced

regional language and literature developed are meager.

- Ancient languages of 8th Schedule having diverse scripts, dialects, primers are declining due to dominance of Anglican culture.

Traditional knowledge

- Westernization trends reduced the traditional knowledge of disaster management, sacred groves and wildlife conservation.
  eg- Deva Kadu grove → shrinking.

- But countries like USA are employing Irula tribe for rattle snake catching

- Yoga, AYUSH, Bongra, Kerala medical-Tourism, Tribal circuit have evolved → Globalization.

Thus, GLOCALISATION is the need of hour where these cultural traits need to be secured while modern thoughts must come from all sides.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Juvenile delinquency has enormously increased and got global media coverage, like Nirbhaya case.

factors

- irresponsible usage of media & social platforms.
  ↳ cyber bullying
- Defective advertisements generating racial discrimination
- erosion of values and lack of parenting.
- Globalisation and ill-thoughts of communalism & casteism.
- Political hatred politics driving juveniles to commit crimes.
- Internalisation of the problem by the society.
  eg- Badaun case was not reported.

- Administrative lack and lethargy and weak legal framework.
- Socialisation process of juveniles are incomplete due to nuclear families & social erosion.
- Drugs, narcotics in border states.
- Pub culture, bars & urban lifestyle leading to eve teasing etc.

Significance of rehab. and reformative measures —

- Provide seperate environment and good peoples counselling.
- Juveniles from slums, ghettos gets moral & social education.
- Get health, education & sports facilities is SWADHAR Greh.

But issues like fights among children, orphan care, recent case of Bihar NGO sexual exploitation are concern.

Thus, effective governance is required to restore values & moral amongs delinquents.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribals are unevenly distributed across India. There are more than 650 tribes with 72 as PVTG

Health challenges

- High rate of death and hidden hunger.
  - Dandakaranya plateau has IMR > 55 and MMR > 155.
- High rate of diseases and infections despite Asha workers.
  - Encephylitus in Munda & Santhal tribes.

tribal areas

- 49% women are anaemic in India (WHO) with majority Tribals.
- 40% tribals → BPL → lacks nutritious food → low quality of life

eg- Saboo tribe of Odisa → Sickle cell anemia.

- Lack of hospitals, PHC/CHC and medical professional.
  - eg- (1.1 doctor/10000) → Arakku valley
  - No AIIMS in Arunachal or Nagaland.
- Rugged topography and natural disaster in forested tribal areas leading to high disability among them.
- Other factors like pollution, sex tourism & loss of habitat affecting their health → added with Red terror

Roadmap

- AYUSH wellness centers and mobile hospitals through telepathy.
- PHC/CHC activism through NGO's/Panchayats (6th schedule) providing essential drugs.
- Andhrapradesh → Mobiles on Medics.
  Delhi → Mohalla clinics model can be expanded to tribal areas (Generic medicine)

Thus, cost effective health services can help develop tribal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agro based Industries are unevenly distributed across India, majorly around agricultural regions of India.

- Central India & Deccan Plateau
  - Cotton Industry in Maharashtra and vidharbha.
  - Jute factory in Bengal.
  - Silk industry in Central Mulberry areas.
- South India
  - Sugar cane Industries.
  - Paper Industries based on bamboo & Sabai grass.
- North east
  - Basket making
  - Agriculture
  - sericulture (Muga Assam)

Milk Mkt

- Develop forward backward linkages → food processing industries.
- Social capital ↑
- Rural economy becomes integrated.
- reduces R-U migration
- leads feminization of poverty.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons

- Population pressure
- Urban sprawl
- land price ↑
- weak governance
- diversion of river
- Industrial development.

Implication

- Disturbed ecological homeostatis
- Urban floods → Chennai
- Climatic refugee (from flood prone)
- Urban distress (property)
- wildlife extinction (Ganga dolphin)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps

- Sustainable practices
  - Agroforestry
  - planning of urban areas
  - Coastal Regulation zones

- Development of urban local bodies financing.

- Artificial levees.

10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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languages are the indicators of the cultural development. There are more than 1500 languages in India and numerous dialects spreaded across region.

Recently, Odisa government declared that 48 languages of tribal origin are near extinction

Reasons

- lack of suitable database among government organisations or NGO's.
- Unwritten scripts, which are only orally used across tribes and nomads.
  eg- Gaddi, Bhutia tribes have their own languages, including sign language, → endangered.
- Physical isolation leading to less exposure towards conservation.

- Less literature is generated in some languages.
- Government initiatives and numerous Awards are incomprehensive of all languages.
  eg - Sahitya Akademi Awards only 24 languages
- Acculturation, globalisation, urbanism, and uniform education based on non-vernaculars is also a reason.

Implications

- Cultural diversity and social uniqueness of India will be endangered.
- Homogenisation will lead to loss of literature which may contain advance knowledge.
- Tribal uniqueness and diversity loss may rise resentment like in Nagas or Mizos.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Cultural tourism potential of India will suffer.
- Traditional knowledge regarding environmental conservation, disaster mgmt. will be lost.
- Social cohesion & social capital will reduce leading to attitudinal change among people towards hegemony of English.

Measures

- Potentially endangered languages like Sindhi, Khadi bolis of Magadh, Odia as schedule 8 languages require a database in Knowledge library.
- Literature to be promoted via awards & incentivisation.
- Recording of scripts & dialects.
- Administrative initiative to augment Panchayats / SHG for conservation.

Thus, to make "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" all languages must be preserved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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British government had colonial aims which required effective rule of law and judicial system in place. Although, it helped British, but faced numerous drawbacks —

- Modification of judicial system started soon after Battle of Buxar 1767.
- without taking cognizance of local traditional laws → resentment among tribals & religious groups.
- The Cornwallis code divided the civil & criminal system, 1792. The division was artificial leading to huge litigations & appeals as suggested by 5th report.
- The Munsiff court was to deal with petty cases leading to corruptions and delays.

- Earlier, the district collector were given the powers of judiciary leading to conflict of interest.
- The European and Indian subjects had different courts → racism and superiority notion.
- The personal laws were taken into account with huge disparities leading to social crimes like rapes, dowry etc.
- The old Persian laws and judicial system scrapped, changed the social dynamics.
- The Macaulay code 1833, codified all laws and integrated the judicial system but still the racial discrimination was visible.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Before the advent of Britishers in India, numerous princely states were present and mutual rivalry was in vogue. The policy of Britishers evolved as –

- Initially, East India company worked as subordinate to the rulers like Mughals and demanded for trading rights. (Ring fence)
- Gradually, company expanded its influence towards equal status as visible after involvment of company into the internal matter of states.
- Company finally degraded the status of princely states through wars and battles and emerged as superior force (1765 onwards)

- Company expanded to the frontiers of India, overpowering states like Mughals, Marathas or Mysore and territorial consolidation started.

- After the Great war 1857, Britishers changed the policy of annexation & lapse towards non-annexation through charter of 1857.

After 1857, the princely states and British government had mutual relation as a loyal class supporting colonial aims.

freedom movement impacted the people of these states as –

- Ignited the feeling of nationalism among them.
  eg- States Movement 1937.
- Aware them of their rights & ill treatment of rulers.
- Participation of people from states in movement brough Atma shakti and self confidence among them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Harijan movement, temple entry & other socio-religious reforms reached estates.

  eg- Ruler of Travancore opened temples for all due to Justice movement.

- People started linking convergence of colonial aims & rulers aims of autocratic rule → resentment.

- Enrollment of women, peasants Dalits in the British provinces showed regional difference, thus started a Praja mandal movement.

- Leaders like Nehru raised the voice against monarchy and autarchy leading to active participation of people.

- Finally, Quit India movement 1942 led to complete mobilisation of princely states people into movement.

The freedom movement made princely states an entity in collaboration to achieve Dream India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India and Pakistan were in fore front conflict during the West-East pakistan crisis.

The atrocities on the East pakistan by major general of Army led to huge exodus of people from East Pakistan to Indian lands. This led to preoactive measures from India as a military intervention in the region which finally culminated into emergence of Bangladesh.

Simla Agreement of 1972 was done under this circumstances where huge army of Pakistan surrendered and volatility of Kashmir region was high.

Important provisions

- The issue of Kashmir will be talked without interference of a third external party.
- Compliance of cease fire line and rules.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Internal migration in India are due to numerous factors of pull & push. Nearly 70% of internal migrants are women, according to ILO.

Push factors

- Lack of job opportunities in rural areas and income prospects from agriculture is deteriorating.
- Loss of natural resources and population pressure in source region.
  eg- Population density of Bihar > 500 ppkm^2.
- Pollution, traffic and high land rent leading to commuter urbanization.
- lack of education facilities, health and basic amenities in backward areas.
- Khap panchayats (Haryana), Caste

exclusion, mutual rivalry, marriage & patrilocality and communal exclusions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pull factors

- Job, health, education and infrastructure availability in urban areas → Higher quality of life.
- Open culture, freedom of choice in urban areas.
- clean & clear environment, aesthetic wildlife and matrimonial lineage towards rural areas.

Numerous factors changes migration dynamics of internal migration. It is highly influencing urban transition.

- Already 32% urbanised with set to become 50% by 2028, according to economic survey 19.
- Increased land rent, urban sprawl, unplanned expansion of Kanpur, Delhi is visible.
- Encroachment of wetlands, river floodplains leading to urban floods & heat islands.

- Changing linguistic pattern towards homogenous English and acculturation

- Urban people leading towards urbanism → Walmartisation, Mcdonaldization, Westernization.

- Women, SC, ST have better standard & quality of life & more intercaste marriages.

- Son of soil regionalism leading towards xenophobia, violence.
  eg- Gujrat, recently seen mass emigration of labore.

- Increased crime rates and law & order problem in cities.

Thus, urban transition is inevitable in near future. Need is to make more SMART CITIES like Indore or Raipur, providing basic amenities, women security & environmental conservation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India was among pioneer country to have a population planning program soon after independence. But these plans, including National population policy 2000 have performed poor as-

- Unable to create awareness about contraceptives & planning pros.
- Programs focussed on reducing fertility rate while major problem lies in the poverty and education or health sector.
- Poor population (22%) tend to multiply to enhance their population asset.
- Infant mortality rate remained above 40 & MMR > 160 leading to higher TFR > 2.5.
- family planning program focussed

on behavioural change, celebrity endorsement and NGO mobilisation for voluntary sterilisation which did not penetrated rural areas.

- SHU male sterilisation → 0.3% while female > 70% → shows behavioural constraint of loss of virility & risk.
- It does not attacked the patriarchy, religious factors, urban-rural divide and son-meta preference.
- Also during 1970's, forced sterilisation made it a taboo, leading to poor performance.

Nonetheless, strategies can be applied as —

- Provision of free contraceptives like chhaya and dedicated Prasar Bharti (DD) channel for family planning.
- Adult education and family planning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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through NGO's, SHG and Civil Societies to augment reproductive health of women.

- Empowering PHC/CHC, Asha workers and AYUSH workers centers to provide for institutional deliveries → lower MMR/IMR
↓
lower TFR → Better health of women → family welfare

- Extension services and behavioural change through Panchayats & ULB
  - ↳ Powerpoint presentations.
  - ↳ checking diktats of Khap panchayats.

- Providing special incentives to have two or one child through cash incentives or concessions in services without reducing the Art. 14.

- Databasing of pregnant & lactating mothers to check son-meta preference

- Education & health improvement through NIGHT CLASSES for adult women

Thus, demographic window can be tapped only if reproductive autonomy & family welfare is ensured.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The socio economic Stature of women in India is quite contrasting with men, which has contributed to the feminisation of poverty (ILO report)

Socio-economic factors : Poverty

- Patrilocality and Patriarchy put women on different ground than man leading to financial dependency and social pressure to perform certain duties.
- Urban women face gender disparity in wages and lower recruitment. Companies suggest lower efficiency & maternity leave as a cause.
- Late night work, family pressure and responsibility of children overburden women leading to

development of no other alternative for income → during emergency
↳ poverty.

- Dalit women lacks employment & income due to social ostracization.
  ↳ 80% Manual scavengers are women Dalits.
- while male migrate to cities, women are less mobile and work on less productive feilds
  ↳ poverty if monsoon fails.
- Gender pay gap, informal sector & MSME → non conducive for women as they are volatile & requires breaking social barriers.
- for instance, OLA drivers, street vendors and other similar jobs are dominated by man due to social norms.
- Social norms & customs among tribals, SC and nomads puts women on vulnerable situation, like Rajput culture is unequal with women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

This problem can be changed as –

- Providing skill, education, health and backup entrepreneurship skills. eg- DICCI providing women funds for startups.
- Reducing social polarization, casteism through Behavioral nudge via NGO, civil society like SEWA.
- Traditional MSME like Lijjat papad, AMUL → "Atma Shakti"
- Legal reforms to provide safety to deserted wifes, widows etc.
- Gender parity in informal sector through labor reforms.
- Agricultural augmentation make farm more remunerative.

This can lead to achieve a equal society which will have economic potential to reach $5 trillion mark.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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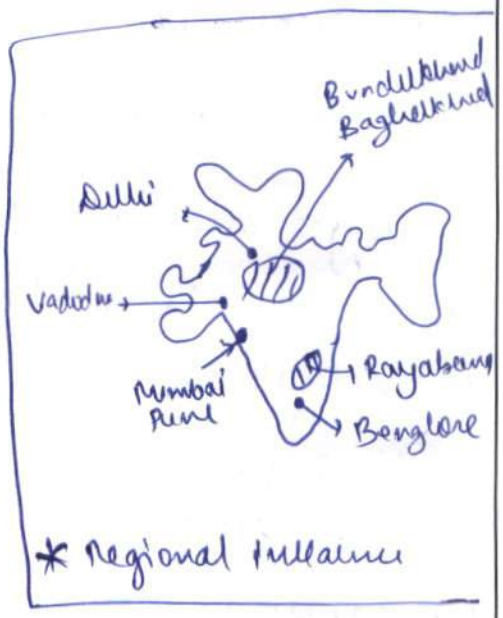
18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional imbalances and disparities in India have developed more glaringly since colonial rule. Regions like Northeast, BIMARU states are less developed as compared to metro cities.

Reasons

- Historical
  - colonial rule led to development of only few centers like BOMBAY, Kolkata.



  - Industries like Iron & Steel, Aluminum (HINDALCO) started (5 Year plan) in specific locations.
  - Taxes on agriculture led to deterioration of regions like Marathawada / Vidharbha.
  - Clearing of forest during colonial rule led to migration, 47 developing some areas only.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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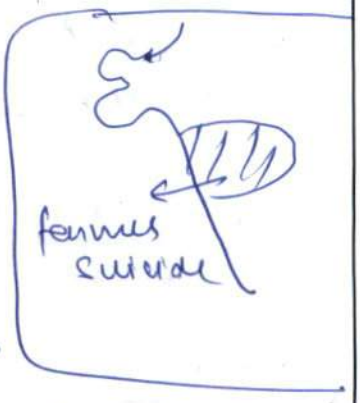
• Economic

- Development propulsing industries like IT sector (Bengaluru), Automobile (Delhi) → attracted labour.
- Agricultural development in Green revolution areas did not spreaded.
- Trickle down theory of 5 yr plan nearly failed.
- Huge migration of rural people provide cheap labor to urban but deterioration of Agriculture in rural.

eg. Bihar → Punjab
UP → Haryana



• Geographic

- Isolation & rugged topography of Northeast.
- floods, natural disaster in Himalayan states.
- low fertility soils of Leh/Ladhakh.

• Social

- Social ostracisation, communalism, casteism lead to lower development like in UP

other factors like Government policy (Kerala/WB → communist), early start skilled labor, coastal location, tribal population and impacts.

Strategies

- Development of infrastructure to connect different regions
- Developing entrepreneurship, startups & agri-business ~~to~~ which have equalising effect.
- MSME, rural-business can develop regions & check migration.
- Setting up schools, colleges, hospitals under AIIMS, IITs → regional disparity will reduce.
- Solving regional issues → Kashmir, Northeast, Red Corridor
- Interlinking of rivers to check floods & droughts → CWC (IWAI)

Thus, regional disparity can be checked if proactive measures are taken to achieve regional connectivity, social capital & mutual cooperation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian monsoon are surface convective systems which are developed due to seasonal reversal of trade winds.

Vagaries of monsoon are difficult to predict ~~because~~ as numerous factors are involved.

FACTORS

- Development of Tibet high and bifurcating of jet stream by Himalaya (MONEX report)

- Development of Tanzanian high, Somali jet stream and tropical easterly jet stream.
- Upper air circulation of jet streams plays a major role.
- Indian ocean dipole and walker cell changes the intensity of monsoon

- Elnino effect modifies and reduces rainfall in monsoons.
- Madden julian oscillation also impacts monsoons.
- Humanising landscapes like skyscrapers, urban heat islands, deforestation reduces success of monsoon.

- Black carbon, aerosols and pollutions leads to failure of monsoon
  ↳ Climate Change

Thus it becomes tough to predict monsoon as —

- It depends upon numerous known - unknown factors.
- Impact of Elnino / IOD / walkar cell are postmortem in nature.
- IMD predictions of dynamic model having 16 parameters are not sufficient (Darwin ↔ Tahiti)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Human modifications are changing behaviour of monsoon like dams, extinction of lakes, rivers.

  eg- Mumbai → 7 rivers 50yr back but now only one.

- Sea level rise, sea surface temperature variance and melting of ice makes predictions ~~weak~~ very difficult.

Thus, it is urgent need to ensure "monsoon adaptability"—

- Multicropping & Mixed farming.
- Urban rain water harvesting like Baolis / Kund.
- Conserving rivers as runoffs from rivers to oceans impacts monsoons.
- Sustainable development strategy reducing Aeroplane's Black carbon & aerosol.

This can achieve clean & green environment & predictable monsoons.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclones are low pressure rotatory systems which develops numerous conditions and modifies microclimate world over.

Tropical	Temperate
• Tropical cyclone originate when —	• Temperate cyclone originate when —
– ocean surface temperature is 26-27°C	– contrasting airmass collide.
– upper air divergence	– It forms a front with low pressure.
– latent heat of condensation is available.	– In temperate regions under influence of westerlies.
– Occluded typhoons from other regions.	– Extensive region of 500 - 1000 km
– Pre existing weak low pressure.	
• Move from east to west direction from ocean surface.	• Move in westerly direction under influence of westerly winds.

- After 15° N/S they move towards poles.
- They MATURE over the with the formation of eye. The winds revolves around the eye.
- Rain bands are formed with cumulonimbus clouds.
- Shadow regions are also formed.
- As landfall takes place, latent heat of condensation is lost and decay of the cyclone starts.
- It impacts only coastal areas.
- Impacts western coast of the continents.
- They are formed along a polar wavy front.
- The warm sector gets consumed by ~~cold~~ cold sector & LP formed
- V shaped cyclone is formed.
- Anticlockwise in NH.
- Brings gradual wide & long lasting rainfalls.
- Covers extensive area and when warm air mass roots out, occluded front is formed, called frontolysis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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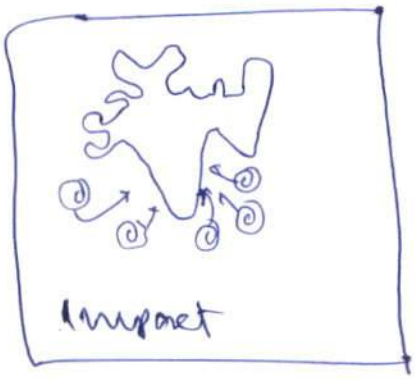
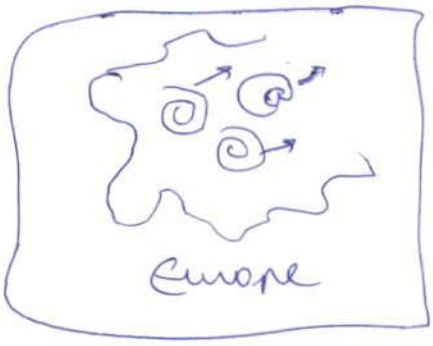
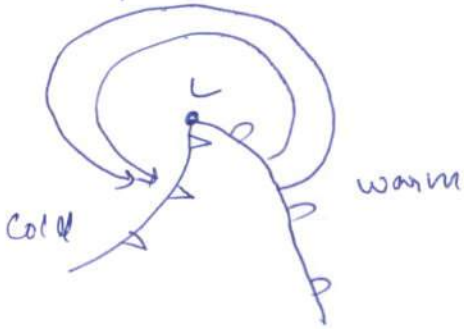




- Tropical cyclone causes havoc, storm surge, agri-loss, life damage

- Human friendly, agri-gain and rainfall.



Thus, both air circulation modifies the climate and impact settlements need is to mitigate impacts of cyclones through disaster management and optimize on temperate cyclones

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 261239

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH KHARE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/19

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Raipur

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

RTI act was enacted to bring trasparency accountability among "Public authorities" via disclosing all public related information. Recent cases of corruption and opaqueness in many organisation has led to demand of bringing HC/SC into its ambit.

Merit

- increased scrutiny on important matter of national importance.
- Already, live reporting is allowed, RTI can make judiciary more democratic.
- Collegium system will become open to accountability.
- Ensure the answerability of judges towards the people.
- Arbitrary decisions and corruption could be checked.

Demerit

- Against the independence of judiciary.
- Can impede the judicial activism credentials of SC/HC due to threat of criticism.
- Increased petition & litigation in already burdened judiciary.
- Impact the relation between judiciary & executive.

Thus, RTI cannot be completely applied on judiciary as it will impede the independence but live proceedings and public related information can be disclosed as suggested by Niti ayog @ 75 and Judicial performance index must include the rate of voluntary information disclosure by judges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribunals in India have constitution origin through Art. 323 A & 323 B which provides for central and state administrative tribunals and other specific tribunals.

Some problems of judiciary are directly transferred to tribunals as—

- Docket explosion of cases leading to high burden.
- High rate of appeals from the tribunals like CAT → HC → SC
- Lack of staff and expertise in judiciary also converted into tribunals.
- Delay in awards and dispute settlement is as it is as in HC/SC.
- Low accessibility to poors, cartelisation by lawyers and delayed justice.

But further new problems have arisen as well —

- Multiplicity and overlap of Tribunals like NGT, ART, DRT etc.
- Conflict between awards of tribunals and government initiatives.

  eg - NGT banning construction around Belandur lake.
- Conflict among Judicial & non-Judicial members of Tribunals.
- Tribunalisation of cases leading to delayed justice & service delivery.

Thus an effective system of limited appeals, binding judgements and options for alternate dispute resolution need to be explored, as suggested by 2nd ARC to achieve distributive justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian constitution provides for the Parliamentary privileges under Art. 105 to ensure —

- freedom of speech to MPs
- ensure parliamentary sovereignity.
- secret sittings of house.
- seperation of powers (Art. 122, 221)
- effective legislation.

But these were violated and crossed these limits. eg- Tamilnadu journist were jailed in case of parliamentary privileges. Thus there is a need for codification because —

- Against the freedom of press, as reporters are jailed due to reporting.
- Hate speeches, abuses and communal speeches are given in the assembly.

- Arrest of MP's 40 days before & after is barred → against right to equality.
- They are also free from jury service and arrest in the house premises
  → against Art. 19/21.
- MP's use these privileges to do corruption as visible in cases of Karnataka & T.N.
- Speaker of house is from a political party, thus may lead to ill usage of privileges

Thus, a parliamentary committee to codify the privileges will ensure rights of MP's as well as of others, and add to constitutional rights of the people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Office of Governor was created in GoI act 1935 and taken forward to the Indian constitution. Governor has major role as —

- Representative of central government
- link point of federal unit.
- executive head of the state.
- During President rule, he plays a major role.
- legislative, executive, judicial powers are given to him.
- special role with Assam, meghalay, tripura & Mizoram.
- Explicit discretionary powers, unlike President.

But recent debates shows his outlived relevance as —

- mere partial agent of centre.
  eg- recent example of Kashmir President rule & abolition of Art. 370

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Conflict generator between elected government & Governor.
  eg- Puducherry vs Lt. Governor.
- Centre not consulting CM and not following sarkaria recommendation leading to partial Governors
  → irrelevance loosing
- Role of Governor during hung assembly after election as seen in Karnataka, Manipur or Goa → partisan
- Affects the day to day administration, efficiency of governance and overrules the elected government.

But Governor have ceremonial and effective role to play in ensuring federal credentials, HC position, SC/ST, distribution funds, special responsibility with 6th schedule and many other discretionary role. Thus it depends upon mutual maturity of institution to respect each other & work cohesively.

5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

lateral entry envisaged in 10 major departments in civil services can address the major issues in civil services (steel frame) as a panacea like -

- Red tapism, lack of innovation and creativity leading to lower output → lateral entrants would bring domain expertise and new energy & ideas.
- Greater control of elected government and contract basis service can ensure → initiative taking ability
  → minimum favouritism
  → break the ice of status quoist approach
- corruption, complacency, political interference & partiality are some issues in bureaucracy, can be tackled by lateral entrants

But some lacunae may hamper it —

- No feild experience to entrants.
- lacks rigorous selection procedure unlike bureaucrats.
- open to ideological bias through government appointment.
- lesser accountability and lacks trainings on ethics, public administration.
- expert domain requires generalist approach to make scheme work on ground level.
- May faulter on public policy making as it requires locational knowledge → gained from feild & district works.

Thus, an effective cocktail of officers from private and bureaucratic origin must work in conjuction to achieve the ideals of Preamble and constitution i.e. highest level of administration & policy possible.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Centrally sponsored schemes are partially funded schemes by central government either 60:40 or 90:10 (Northeast). Recent debate on 15th Finance commission raised concerns over it.

Grievances of federal units

- Delayed and installment based fund disbursal leading to policy paralysis.
- March rush and high leakages leading to reduced states initiatives.
- Attacks the federal principle of power sharing.
- Takes away the divisible pool of devolution to states.

- Conflict among state and Central departments over the usage of funds.
- Guides the direction of development trajectory of states.
- flexi-fund schemes are ill conceived.

Government steps

- consolidation of huge number of schemes to 26.
- options for flexi-funding.
- Rejected the demand for special status by Andhra pradesh.
- Seperate ministry for northest to streamline the funding.

Thus, CSS needs to be rationalized as they have long gestation periods, changes with change in government and requires an overhaul with major focus on health, education, tourism & infrastructure (cyclic economy).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMJAY was launched to ensure effective insurance coverage to 10 crore households with 5 lakh range. It is world's largest health scheme which can ensure universal health coverage. It provides for -

- ₹5 lakh insurance coverage.
- Average household size is not decided by assumed 5.
- Adult women as head of family.
- Health & wellness centers to 1.5 lakh points.
- Jan Aarogya kendra with cheap medicines.
- Public Private partnership model.

It holds potential for federal cooperation, cooperative federalism & right to health for all.

But some challenges need to be tackled-

- federal units rejecting schemes as health is a state subject like Rajasthan
- lack of implementational channels > doctors strength, AYUSH & PHC/CHC infrastructure and weak rural penetration of services.
- Design of scheme lacks behavioural nudge towards nutrition.
- Isolated, rugged regions like Himalayan, N-E states, Andaman lacks reach & coverage.
- Unawareness among tribals, SC, ST impedes its success.
- Urban areas lacking SHG/NGO activism → lower reach.
- wellness centres having expiry & costly medicines → rejected by locals. (Andhra Pradesh case)

Thus, effective implementation calls endorsement by celebs, behavioural shift is required to achieve @75 India,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Transgender bill provides for elimination of historical discrimination of LGBTQ in economic, social and cultural terms.

Need for the bill

- Transgenders faces social stigma, minimum job opportunities and atrocities like in Bihar/UP.
- Financially weak and depend upon begging & charity.
- High rate diseases like HIV among them.
- Human trafficking and sex-torture are associated with them.
- Near zero participation in politics.

- High rate of family exclusion & violence against them (Oxfam report)
- Nutritionally deficient & hidden hunger due to poverty.

This requires a law to ensure rights of transgender as the bill —

- Provision for punishment against crimes against transgenders.
- Provision for employment & job opportunities in government service.
- Reservation and affirmative actions in education and jobs.
- Right to privacy to non-disclosure of gender.
- Right to have a family.

Thus, this bill can give due respect, dignity and status to transgenders as enshrined in the Preamble.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबंधित सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian diaspora is 300 million strong with highest remittance ($65bn) gained by India in 2019.

Earlier engagements with diaspora was formal level through "paper-based" communication and occassional celebrations of diaspora.

With changing times of Globalized world, engagement has changed completely as -

- Bhartiya pravasiya dinas celebrated with a Trust for welfare.
- Direct contact through massive gatherings during PM visits.
- Twitter-diplomacy connecting diaspora with government during times of emergency.

eg- Mo external affairs twitter handle for separate countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Engagement with diaspora has change and focussed upon—
  - Brain gain through fellowship schemes (FEQIP)
  - Cultural celebration through YOGA, medical tourism.
  - Increasing investment by diaspora in Indian startups and incentivization by government.
  - e-Sanad, visa on arrival & Pravasiya Kalyan Kendra to augment their welfare.
  - Celebration of Gandhiji coming to India → emotional engagement.
  - ISRO & DRDO → attract diaspora → Scientific engagement
    - Manjul Bhargava → field medal in Maths

Thus, Diaspora needs to be taken pride of and ensure their development linked with national development

10. इसकी अत्यधिक संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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RCEP is a major regional free trade agreement which can lead to a continent level trading bloc.

Potentials

- labor market of Indo chinese & southern continent will open up for India,
- Indian exports of services, software, IT products will enlarge.
- Increased demand and reduced trade deficit leading to getting stronger rupee.
- Interdependency will increase leading lesser conflicts and economy will boost.
- Trade routes will open up across Indian ocean & indian influence will increase.
- Cultural & social tie up with ASEAN will enhance.

Challenges

- Dumping ~~with~~ by China can lead to collapse of domestic industries.
- Recently, Indonesia dumped Sacchirin into India → This may increase.
- Chinese goods will flood Indian markets.
- Major nations have already FTA among them except India-China. This may lead to sudden shock to the economy.
- Domestic infant industries may face slump due to high competition.
- increased interconnectedness will make Indian economy more volatile.
- CAD can enhance with countries like Australia, Philliping & China.
- Export of radicalism to Indian land through Myanmar is a possibility.

* issues like ocean/maritime security & wildlife conservation would require India's proactive through ASEAN + 6

RCEP → huge economic potential which can be tapped.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decentralisation in federal setup refers to the devolution of powers to the lower tiers of governance. After 73rd/74th constitutional amendment, political decentralisation seems successful as –

- Adult population of Gram Sabha are entitled to vote in elections.
- Periodic and regular elections at Panchayats & ULB.
- Reservation to women (1/3rd) and ST and SC.
- Special provisions for tribes under 5th & 6th Schedule.

Panchayats of Rajasthan, Kerala and Karnataka have faired well in regular elections and non-premature dissolution. ULB of Mumbai, Bangalore has seen huge political participation

However, there are some bottlenecks —

fiscal

- Only 5% of finances of panchayats are self generated.
- Panchayats power to levy taxes under 11th schedule are limited.
- Parastatal vehicles & SPV model takes away the financial sinkers.
- State finance commission reports compliance is meager 11% in Bihar, according to survey '19.
- Surcharges are applied by state government reducing revenues of ULB.
- Underdeveloped Muni-market and weak balance sheet credentials of ULB.
- Panchayats collecting revenue generating is suboptimal. Schemes like Panchpal have generated minimum output.

Similarly on administrative front —

- Political interference by state government in ULB's.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- District planning authority is dominated by Municipal commissioner and village panchayats are dictated.
- Ceremonial mayorship in ULB remains a hurdle.
- Premature dissolution leads to administrative lacunae.
- Pati-sarpanch in Rajasthan, Haryana weakens the decentralisation aims.
- Khap panchayat & caste diktats interferes with daily administration.
- Lack of literacy & education leads to official hegemony in panchayats.
- State legislatory dominates over ULB members over financial & adminstrative issue.

Thus, 2nd ARC recommendations to augment 3rd tier as sub-federal central point of development is required. Nitiayog@75 vision shows a empowered 3rd tier can augment Indian trajectory

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Antidefection law is incorporated in 10th schedule which provides for disqualification of members in certain cases.

- in case of split / merger
- independent member joining any political party.
- nominated member joining party after 6 months.
- against the whip.
- resigning from party's membership.

Recent case of Karnataka Assembly revealed the loopholes of antidefection law. It violated the principles & misinterpreted the provisions —

- The resignation of the member of legislature to be accepted by speaker, if voluntary → discretionary powers to the speaker.
- Here, speaker functions as a Tribunal and is open to judicial review.

- Anti defection law has been used in case of merger ($2/3^{rd}$) to prevent disqualification → Horse trading
- for getting a ministerial post, it is used to make ~~gove~~ ~~make~~ government instable.
- "Crossing the floor" is not been actually stopped.
- Nominated members generally represents a ideology.

Thus, measures need to take to prevent this as –

- In Kihoto Swami case 1992, Speaker must introspect, cautions and circumspect his decisions as it has indellible chilling effect on the administration.
- A parliamentary committee to clear the provisions of the law

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Political parties must develop internal democracy.
- Political ethics must be coded and enhanced role of judiciary is expected.

Thus, antidefection law must be rejuvinated to ensure parliamentary sovereignty & effectivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The constitution makers of India envisaged a living document and thus provided provisions for the amendment under Art. 368 and otherwise.

It provides a middle path as –

- Some provisions of the constitution can be passed by simple majority as an ordinary bill to ensure easy working of constitution in changing times.
  - Name, area, and organisation of states.
  - Citizenship issues
  - legislative councils formation or abolition.
  - Interstate trade.

etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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• Some provisions were made to be amended by a special majority such that effective compliance is ensured like –

- Directive principles (Art. 34 – 50)
- fundamental rights (Art. 13 – 33)
- fundamental duties (Art. 51A)

while other provisions of the constitution which are federal in nature required ratification by half the states like –

- President
- Supreme court & High court.
- 7th schedule
- Art. 368 itself
- legislative & executive distribution between union & states.

This shows that there is a general middle path followed by the constitution. This allows to ensure the federal principles like GST to be scrutinized effectively and every federal unit is involved in the procedure.

While other provisions which need effective decision like states organization should get easy

amendment.

When cases of fundamental nature are concerned, parliamentary approval of special nature is envisaged.

Also President can ~~refer~~ return back the bill for the first and have suspensive, Absolute and pocket veto on ordinary bills amending constitution.

Thus, a middle path is being followed to ensure constitutionalism in India. This can ensure the living & organic nature of constitution with changing times and provides for change in required provisions timely.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Interstate water disputes resolution provisions are enshrined in Indian constitution as Art. 263 which provides for adjudration of any dispute by parliament relating to the interbasin water sharing. Accordingly, Parliament ~~formed~~ enacted Interstate water disputes act and River board act 1956.

Institutions : effectiveness

- Interstate water tribunals (IWDS act 2019) have awarded 9 order out of 28 cases which are violated by states like Karnataka (Kaveri) and Tamilnadu. Political interference, delay in award & gazette notification (av. takes 28yrs) has impaired it.

- Inter state council last met 4 years ago and remains suboptimal in its performance. Grievance of states regarding water disputes

have not been a major agenda.

- Zonal committee functioned in a regional manner and not helped to resolved any major dispute recently.

- Niti ayog as an informal organisation has suggested numerous cases for dispute resolution in @75 report but are only on paper.

- Central water commission regular intervention to solve the water sharing has became a political issue over Mahanadi and Kaveri

- Supreme court & High courts decisions have seen contempt by stakeholders of Kaveri.

But major institutions have helped to ensure, in principle, equitable water sharing -

- Provision to provide water to Bengaluru as special case.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- 9 awards by Tribunals were accepted by riparian states.
- ISWD act 2019 provides for single bench & 4 branches where no need for gazzete notification will expedite the process.

Thus, innovative solutions like "water parliament" of France, Kaveri calling mission by NGO need to be applied to solve federal problems. Water sharing need to be shared on a "watershed" basis rather state basis to ensure peace & harmony during monsoon failures and soil loss.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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E-governance is a good governance approach which aims to connect service provider (Government) directly online to customers (people) as a social contract (OECD)

Recent advances – e-governance

- AI, big data and Robotics can help generate database and automatic grievance redressal to large section on real time basis.
- GIS, geotagging can help in locating the person and can provide services like "Medics on Mobikes", Khanij Kalyan or election counting apps during elections.
- Aadhar enabled services can help in target delivery through API

and biometrics to check ghost beneficiary & leakages.

- Cloud services can help in digi-lockers, e-sanad services and make paperless economy.

- Good governance requires accountability of officers & politicians which can be ensured by e-social audit via video conferencing.

- Transparency and effectivity can be ensured by online web pages with citizen charters, feedback mechanisms based on sevottam model (2nd ARC)

- Rural penetration of e-governance through Bharat optical fibers can help in teleeducation (Swayam prabha), telepathy and tele-law.

- Huge database generation can pitch for regional tourism potential like Bastar, Abhujmad → income generation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Live tracking of criminals and surveying → law & order.
- Seismic technology can map the hazard zones
  → Disaster management.
- RFID in toll passes can help in faster economy and customer convenience.
- e-way bill using modern biometrics help in developing federal structure

Thus, technology is a saviour of good governance and can enhance people satisfaction upto the level as envisaged in 2nd ARC and @75 Niti ayog report.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Philantropy is voluntary contribution by public minded citizens to the needy people or sector of economy.
Recently, Wipro chairman donated 32% of his wealth.

Still in formative stages

- Major donation for rural development while ignoring emerging opportunities of startups & agri-bussinesl.
- equating corporate social responsibility with philantropy.
- Philantropy seen as part of personal ethics rather than Business ethics.

Significance.

- philantropy can boost a underdeveloped section of society through funding.
  eg- startup sector of India.

- It can reach to the needy people without generating loan or debt.
- It has high liquidity.
- Generally, directed towards the needy people.
- Work as a filler of government loopholes.

  eg- Bill gates adopted village in Banka, Bihar.

  ↳ augmented agriculture,

  Sericulture → environmental conservation

  ↳ social capital ↑.

- Sectors like MSME can augment and untouched sectors like traditional knowledge are explored.
- Enhances demand & investment in infrastructure augments economy.

But, there are some hurdles holding back it as—

— Government incentivisation is meager.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Industrialist prefer to invest in electoral campaigns rather charity.
- It is still seen as unproductive investment.
- Value bussiness & ethical standards are still not pervasive.
- lack of well developed channels in the economy to absorb charity.
- As vivek kumar committee suggested, NGO's diverted huge sum of charity to politicians & campaigning.
- It can lead to corruption & black money, → Government scrutiny → disinventivise.
- Still seen as a way of money laundering.
- Societal appreciation and acknowledment is less.

Thus philanthropy shows a way forwards to achieve "moral bussiness" while ensuring economic growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Health investment in Budget 19 was STILL 1.4% of GDP where National health mission targets 2.5%.

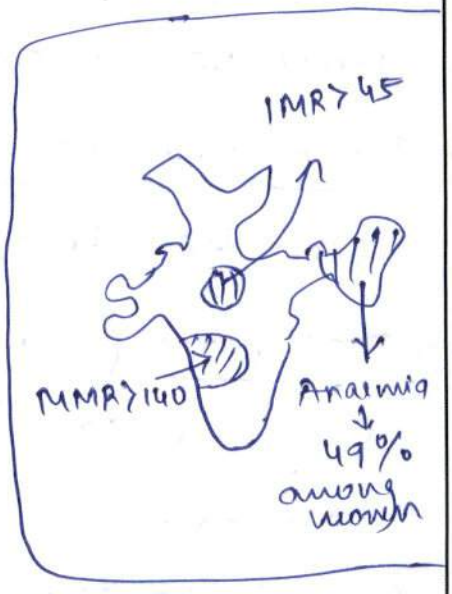
Numerous challenges persist —

- Lack of government investment leading to small workforce. (1.1 doctor/1000)
- Unskilled staff in AYUSM, ASHA PHC & CHC → (failure of schemes)

  eg- Rayalseema region faced transfusion of HIV blood.

- Lack of hospitals, diagnostic machines and high out of the pocket expenditure (62%)
- Health care institutions are less giving education of preventive care & AYUSM.

- Mental health care and geriatrics (80%) is neglected. → Scheme ignores this.
- Design issues in the scheme and implementational challenges.
  eg- Kerala muslim community boycotted immunisation program.
- Federal issues due to political differences.
  eg- PMJAY discarded in Rajasthan.
- Rural areas remains untouched of scheme.
  eg Abhujmad district of Chhattisgarh → No wellness center



- Women centric schemes are ill-formed and leads to implementational problems.
  eg- Sanitary napkins are still a taboo.
- Child care, disability and transgender are ignored in the schemes like RSBY.
- Insurance sector itself facing crunch.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital health ecosystem

- Provide huge database and health profile → better target delivery
  ↓
  reject "one size fit all" approach.
- Pilferages, corruptions & ghost beneficiary will be checked.
- Price monitoring by private sector can be done.
- Telepathy and medical extension services can be provided to rural areas.
- Rugged topography areas like Northeast, Andaman can be mainstreamed.
- Can check OTT medicines & overdose
  ↳ TB resistance
  ⇓
  medicine dosage control.

Thus, digital ecosystem can increase rural penetration & make health a right for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Education and knowledge ecosystem needs a overhaul to achieve a target of knowledge superpower.

Challenges

- Access
- 40% rural areas are untouched of higher education (ASER report)
- Need is to bring in SWAYAM prabha, e-education portal and teleeducation.
- Developing education and digital infrastructure
  → Traditional knowledge of different region would be included leading to patenting (knowledge revolution)
- Women centric schemes like BBBP, Sanna Bikha Abhiyan to check dropouts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Equity

- SC/ST, OBC, PwD, women, transgender need to be included in higher education.
- This will ensure development of knowledge from grassroot

⇓

"Dalit intellectualism

⇓

Social reform

⇓

KITE economy

Quality

- Pratham report suggest students of 5th - 8th → 55% unable to draw Indian map.
- Quality through world class universities, digital campus, labs, foreign attachments, eminence & UGC reforms can ensure quality through research (TEQIP)

↳ Quality curriculum → Quality teacher → Quality student → Knowledge economy

Affordability

- Medical fees of private colleges are as high as 45 lakhs.
- SC/ST & NOC sections requires concession to reach colleges and develop skills & education.
- Rationalization and cross subsidization on optimum scale is required.

Accountability

- of faculty, staff, education ministry through periodic reports and audits.
- Refreshing of curriculum to match global standards

Thus to ensure a effective system of knowledge export economy, India needs startups, skills and moral value which can be developed through education reforms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)
15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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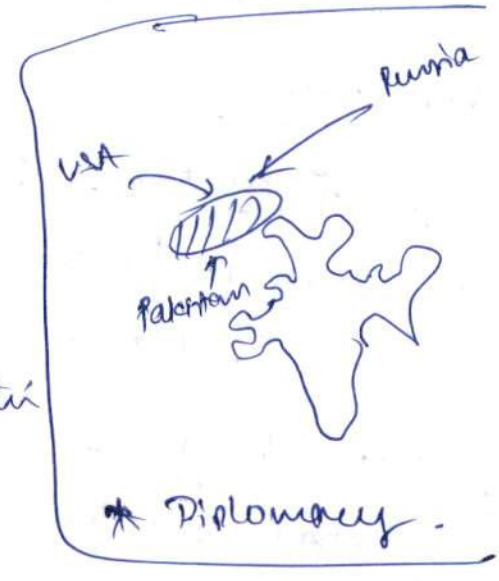
Afganistan is facing turmoil since the emergence of Taliban and interference by Pakistan and USA in the region.

Numerous factors

- Taliban factor of sovereignity over the region.
- Pakistan incentivisation to the terrorist groups.



- PoK region covering the Afgan-border and associated geopolitics.
- Role of USA, Russian and expected oil diplomacy.
- It is considered as a pivot of Asia due to its location, thus external powers are interfering.

- Indian Interest in the afganistan is for peace & regional harmony.
- Afganistan government factor of developing democracy.
- Youth of afganistan is highly radicalized.
- Middle east turmoil and politics is extending to the region as well.
- Major highways like Garland highway, TAPI pipeline makes the region important → conflict aggravates.

These have affected the afgan-peace process as every stakeholder has its own viewpoint & external influence aggravating the situation.

India approach

- Afghan led, Afgan-owned & Afgan directed approach as reflected in Moscow format is India's stand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- India ensured democratic framework in the region by building the parliament, libraries, humanitarian supply.
- India rejects Taliban's terrorist activities and tries to establish -
  - peace and harmony
  - regional security.
  - people's self determination.
  - regional balance.
  - elimination of terrorism.
  - Afghan self rule.
- India's approach is visible through track II diplomacy via cricket matches & cultural link ups.

Thus, Afghanistan is a strategic location and a balancing act with Russia & USA needs to played by India to ensure national interest, trade relation & regional security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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USA and Russia are two major power in multipolar world with India as an emerging superpower, which necessitates a pragmatic approach. Relation are very important for India with both in terms of trade, energy security, regional balance, space collaboration, clean energy, global commons & wildlife conservation.

Challenges : USA

- Trade conflicts due to high trade deficit of USA
- H1B visa issue and Davidson tariffs in India i.e. high tariff charges on American goods is a bone of contention.
- Recent General System preference, JCPOA/Iran zeroing of oil are hindrances.

- USA role in Afganistan, Pakistan, Kashmir are also a challenging tasks for India.
- USA - China trade war affecting India's interest in merchandise & fall of rupee.
- Other challenges are WTO conflicts, JNNURM, Solar domestic content, Paris climate talks refusal by USA.

  ↳ India is on opposing front.
- India buying S-400 from Russia ~~was~~ not gone well with USA.

Russia

- Problem of balancing relation with USA.
- Russian extention to Pakistan w.r.t military trade.
- Role in Afganistan and Middle east.
- India - China - Russia paradism is complex in managing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus, both relations are further accentuated by friction between them as seen in –

– S400 trade with Russia by India.
– CAATSA imposition threat.
– Trade war between Russia & USA leading to price volatility.

Thus, a policy of pragmatic association while ensuring regional peace is required by India. This will ensure effective restraint on growing tensions while India can emerge as superpower.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK